IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Central American Version of the Battle of Massaya and Granada-The Lesgue against Walker-The Diario de sa flacina on Fili-

The Havana Diario de la Marina of December 5, has which we had received some time ago. The Diario refolces at noticing the spirit of union and enthusiasm which prevails throughout all the Central American States, as against flibusterium. It situdes to the treaty between Guatemals, calvador and Honduras, which we published a for night since. It also signalizes as a very curious fact, that the French sloop of-war En secado had conveyed the launutes or bongos, which groseed the Gulf of Fonseca, with recolorcements of the

The Guatemaian Minister at Mexico and engaged the services of several Spanish officers who had served in Mexican army, under Santa thea Several of these officers had arrived at Guatema a

nala to 2d Nov. It describes it as of the highest interest, since it not only gives details of the battles of Max mya and Granada, (not of the recent actions which we have heard of by telegraph) but also gives some facts as to the riate of affairs and the preparations being made. In the first place there is set due of the perfect reconciliation of all Nicaraguans under the provisional Proin the first place there is evi-cues of the perfect reconciliation of all Nicaraguans unfer the provisional Frasidency of Mr. Rivas. The old legitude party recognizes it am its hear. General Martinez holds downmand of the forces in Matagilpa, Segovia and Constales, which are to co-operate with the other troops. By this arrangement they were able to commone fluid operations, even without waiting for the referencements expected from Gustema and Salvador. These removements, already on the way, are pretty numbered; for the land of the forces and men had left Gustema, part by land and part by sea, the government having reighted three large cruzing vessels for their transport, another division, whose strength was not indicated, and left san Salvador. None of those corps had figures in the outlier of those was not been supplied to the outless of Massara or Granada, in which had been engages none but Nicaraguans and the first expeditionar systems of those was had brane and the first expeditionar systems of those was had brane and brane an

when was received the following communication:—

SALVADORIAN DIVISION—CONTANDING GENERAL, 2

MAS ATA ACCIONE 13 1055

TO THE MINISTER OF WAR OF THE CUPRENE GOVERNMENT OF
SALVADOR—AND THE HAD BEEN TO BE ATA OF THE SALVADOR

AND THE MINISTER OF WAR OF THE CUPRENE GOVERNMENT OF
SALVADOR—AND THE HAD BEEN TO BE ATA OF THE SALVADOR

AND THE MINISTER OF WAR OF THE CUPRENE GOVERNMENT OF
SALVADOR—AND ATTEMPT OF THE CONTROL OF THE SALVADOR

SOME MENT and After twenty four hars fitting the field favored
by the carkness of the night, spaying some 50 need and carrying awas some 200 wounded. The three have ones found some
war utenable which the enemy also left to the church of San Sebasian, and in the houses and pour which the occupied.

It is satisfactory to me to be able to ulture you that on our

ride we have only lost one officer of the salva storma division,
and two of the Nicaraguan army with home rank and aleand that the wounded in the self in are very few.

As Colonel Zavala, in union with Col satrada, occupie

with the division under their common, the own of Durioms,

two leagues distant from the places of transfer of which I will in

love to all self bills city, leaving calls 200 men behind it is

loves to all self bills city, leaving calls 200 men behind it will in

love you as soon as hear fund the salvador you a circum
stantial account of the triumph to have acquired by the arms

of our State. In union with those of this republic, over the

common everny of Cortral America and houng I may have

the honor of felicitating the supreme giveronment, thereupon I

subscribe myself, your servant.

RAMON REALOSO.

An extracrdinary courier has arrived from Coyntereque, bringing correspondence from Leon. (Nic.) to October 17. By these it appears that our forces, and those of Colonel Extracts, had to reture from Granada, leaving room for Walker on his retreat from Manaya. This event is very secubile, as who fell in the stack on Granada, as wint others and soldiers who fell in the stack on Granada and to decrease with the communication from Colonel Favetia though the other with Walker's troops. General Paredes for walks the troops of the first constitution of the first that on the 18th day our small division was in permanent our troops in their retreat left an idea of what they were able to do, and from it may also be inferred the longoteenee of Walker to return to the attack, the erral Paredes states that he had given orders to Colonel Zavara to fail beare on Manaya to await the reinforcements which would be constactly arriving, as the second division of salvador had embarked in the Union on the 14th. The division of the recubile which left under the command of General Solares, was to have embarked on Funday, in San Jose, and that of Colonel Cruz will be also near to that of the Union General Paredes also states that a division of five hundred of man, under the command of General Forces and those of Col. Zavala for all Massara to second divertible on the latter were with drawing from it.

in Eiled, womand and manne, J. Victor Zavala.

In a private letter from Massaya, written on the 14th of October by a person well informed on the state of things, it is said that Colone Etra-is was in Dirinom with Col. Zavala and that their united forces there numbered some six hundred men.

Under date of Guatemala, November 1, 1858, the Gaccia rays.—An extra mail from Columpaque and the famount (weekly journal) of the army, waten have just arrived, bring correspondence from Gos Parades, dated at Leon Cotober 18, and pusicarrived the 19th, and from Col. Zavala dated at Hava a tree 16th. Enexant other letters from Neuropau and state the action of the 12th and 13th in Granada was a feat of arms nightly

benorable to our forces, and to those of Col. Estrada. The fight lasted some eighteen hours; several officers of the adventures were killed; the Coom Chlonel who was taken and shot, was the second in command. Col. Zavala look Walker's flag in his own souse, and the solders fore in pieces the canopy of the self-styled President of Nicaragua. It is said that the loss of the phraces in that remeastre was some hundred men. The loss of our forces is less than at first appeared. According to a letter from the army they on not exceed five hundred men. The loss of Colonal Estrada's force is not exactly known. Colonel Zavalat, before a andoning Gransda, had called in all bis guerdias. Letters from Odjungaque, received to day, speak with enthusiasm of the chanue; o our troops man of those of Col nel Estrada, in Gransda Colonel Cruz's forces arrived at Cojetepeque on the 27th. The schooner Joseph Hewett, from Pudat arcuns, on Oct. 20, at Panama, had reported to Kingstan Jamakes, that the report of Costa Rica have glassembled three thousand in order to reinforce the allied army to Nicaragua, was false, and that up to the latest moment no men had marched for that purpose. General Can's had only our hundred men near the frontior when the How the left.

The Diario de le Marina has a long editorial article o

men had marched for that purpose G noral Can shad only your hundred men near the frontly when the Hew it lett.

The Diario de le Marina has a long editorial article o the subject of North American throughout article of the subject of North American throughout and does not wish the show itself conciliatory in the exercise of its power; that show itself conciliatory in the exercise of its power; that is modes not receive its power from beaven, nor is it in reality represented in the most exclusive Individual with does not receive its power from beaven, nor is it in reality represented by that moral entity called government. Its impulse comes from the masses, and those masses desire only to extend their limits and to wipe away and destroy everything which acts as an impediment to its oevelocement. With the spanish American people, says the Doorto, the question must be looked upon under an aspect of unusual gravity. It does not concern mere political snatomy, but the fact of 'to be or not to be." With the government and with the nationality are involved the freside and private fortunes.

Encer this point of view, says the Doorto the personal crimes of Waker are but a slight matter; but the indig na ion which the spent excapes fails with new inaptus on the essence of things. If Central America is reslived to mit to saurified in defence of her rationality and her hearths, it is because she begins to open her eyes and to receiping the above on whose brink she stands. If from Mexico to Chili her cause excites fervid sympathy, (which may be converted in a and,) it is because the causmity which alects her entablishes a certain community of interests which even political fancetosism cannot ignore. Even the blindest democrate of Sunh America how themselves to be convinced that, in the sur-pation of a foreign race, they would be overwhelmed not only with shame but also with rein.

News from Havans.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY- HOLIDAY PETE-TRADE REPORT- NAVAL NEWS. The steam-cop Empire City, Capt. S. P. Griffin, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She left New Orleans at S A. M. at the Southwest Pass, owing to thick weather cutside. Left for Bayana at 6 A M. the next morning, with the French propelier Alma in company. Arrived at Havana at 9 A. M. on the Stn. followed by the Alma at 5 o'clock hat afternoon.

No business was transacted at Havans on the day of arrival, owing to the observance of a holiday on shorethe Conception of the Virgin.

The Empire City left next morning at 7 o'clock for New

York—the steamstip Granada having just arrived from Aspinwall, with the usual somi monthly California mails and passengers for New Orleans.

from New York on the 5th, reporting bad weather, and having had the after part of her paddle boxes carried Three bours after leaving port, the Moro Castle distant 30

miles, saw the United States mail steamship Philadelphia rand ng to the westward, under the land, bound in from

weather during the passage, encountering a gale from the northward and castward, with a very heavy head sea Contact for the first forty eight bours out from Havana
On the 11th inst, at 4 A. M., John Wedes, a coalpasse rectly under the port wheel, while the ship was under full speed. The body was not recovered, nor indeed seen

reign Affairs. The duties of the office are temporarily performed by Senor Tejada, Minister of the Treasury.

The Pressa of Havana publishes the correspondence between Welter and Golcouria. No foreign men of war were left at Havana, save the Mexican steamer Democrata, still unclaimed officially by

the Mexican government.

Evchange on Lordon 3% to 4 per cent premium; New York and Northern cities, 8% discount.

GUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Dec. 9, 1866. The Sugar Crop-State of the Market

Our markets have been active during the week, and sugars of the lower classification have advanced a fraction, as will appear by the reports herewith:—Shipments of the week, 21,000 boxes, including about 11,000 to the United States; stock on hand, 75,000 boxes; contracts for

IANCASTRU, Dec. 13, 1856.

Beverlay Tucker's Pilgrimage to the New Mecca-Frish of His Devators There—Mr. Buchanan to be his own Organ and Aze Grinder—A Flex in the Exr-The Precaling Epidemic at Wheatland—Wholesome State of the Political

Atmosphere in that Quarter, do. Beverly Tucker, who was bere some time ago, had land. Beverly, you know, would like to be placed in "position" of grand magnificence, under the new admia stration of this second Jackson, which is to be image rated on the 4th of March next. It is nothing less than "organist" to the administration; and he was determined to take time by the foretock, pay his old friend and compation, Col. H. C. Stambaugh, a visit, "open" his mind fully to the Colonel, who of course would do anything for his rised "Bev.," and they together would take a stroll out to Whestland and talk it all over with the "new President," who, of course, would be delighted with the diea of having such an able, and by the way, a decidedly bandsome Virginian, to preside over the ponderous columns of the organ of the administration. But rated on the 4th of March next. It is nothing less th

bandsome Virginias, to preside over the ponderous columns of the organ of the administration. But
The best hild schemes of mice and men
Gang aft a give.

And so with our friend Mr. Tucker. Mr. Buchanan will
have no "organ" to epeak for him and his administration.
His acts shall speak for themselvés. But if Mr. Tucker, or
any other person, wishes to print a democratic paper at
Washington, to expected democracy, they can do so but
the will have no "organ" to speak for him. Mr. Buchanan
touks, as the Henant thought and said four years ago,
when Mr. Pierce would have an organ, that "organs are
betinbugs and missances, and always do as
a ministration more harm than good." What
has the Washington Union been or done it
alone was enough to break down half a deten admin
sistrations like poor Pierce's. It was as much as Old
Hickory could do to asstain himself, and be responsible
for an organ which it is admitted on all sides was edited
with great ability and judgment. Mr. Bachanan's sets
will speak for him and his admissistration. For them he
and the democratic party will be responsible to the country; but organ grinding and organ grinders will not be
allowed to lay down democratic law and pointy as his,
nor will the country have to hold him and the democratic
party responsible, when it is only the babbling of an
oction who assumes to apeak for the President. Set Mr.
Boverly Tucker raturned to Washington a wiser, if
mot a better man, with what he heard at Woestland. It is really refreshing to hear how the "geer Prededent" chilis and freezes up the camp followers and
bungerers after the il sh pow or office, and fat contracts
and peoulations of all kines. Toeir "advice" and blarney
amuse the old gette man amustigity, but never change his
purpose and determination to be President himself, and
not "give himself away," as poor Fierce did, witnous reratured, to be disgraced in the eyes of all the civilized
world.

world.
So it was with George Sanders when he came here to make Robert J. Walker Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the freasury. Mr. Sanders and Mr. Walker are both good enough men in "their way," and they may both get "something," but not just at this time. Things are working well. Patience, gentlemen.

Obituary.

DEATH OF DR. HERMANN E. LUDEWIG.

This distinguished German lawyer diet of a disease of the liver, the day before yeaterday, at Recoking, at the age of forty seven, after a short liness. Dr. H. E. Ludewig, who came to this country before the year 1848, while in his native land devoted himserf to the study of the law, and enjoyed here for many years the reputation of a learned jurist, and a conscientious and able lawyer. For the last seven years he discharged the dates of decrease of the discharged the dates of decrease of the discharged the dates of decrease who had occasion to consult dim, or who sought his aid and assistance. In this, his adjusted country, ne acquired an envishie filterary requestion by his bibliographical work on the History of the United States. Impring his had years be disched he learned treatise on the language of the North American Indians and its discount of the discharge of the state work, which it now publishing in London by Tribbase, will be the most consider over well ten on this interrusting subject.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

IMPORTANT MANIFESTO FROM SANTA ANNA.

THE SIEGE OF PUEBLA.

The Dispute between the Mexican and

English Governments,

We are in receipt of advices from the City of Mexico to the 23d, Vera Crus to the 30th, and Acapuico to the 27th

The siege of Puebla still continues. This is the second or third time within the Comonfort administration that the town has been besteged. It seems to be the headquarters of the clerical party, and of those revolutionists who vel their real motives under the specious preterce of devotion to the church. The town is in the hands of the proquels mentos, or revolutionary party, and is being besieged by the government troops.

The dates from the capital of Mexico are to the 234 No-

vember. The Sigle of that date says that, a few days before, the Padre Harin, who, with a hundred men, endes vored to penetrate into Puebia, so as to strengthen the beat god, was driven back by the besiegers and his force dispersed. Some officers fell into the hands of the troops. and the Padre saved himself with difficulty. It is said that Prinuels has jost the command of the rebels.

The same journal says that a telegraphic despatch had been received by the government, stating that the Gene ral in-chief had taken by assault the barrack and churches throughout which points the northern and cas orn line of the plaza is closed to the beesiged, and they remain out of from all communication with the highlands of Lorent and Guadalupe. The brigades Triss Zuloago and Rangel the plaza and their lines are completely joined, so that it communication with the part outside of the city. The fire of the besieged for the last two or three days had much

The Menifor says that the rebeis are losing their ground, and that as they were without provisions, without ability, and almost abandened by the monks themselves, they must of necessity, succumb immediately.

the defenders of Puebla are the peasantry of the vicinity and a few neighboring towns. Their numbers cannot be fixed, as they are constantly varying. The second reg ment of infantry—the only corps of the army which took part in the pronunciamento—only numbered two hundred men. The officers of that regiment, and some of the leaders of those who capitulated in March last, are de-

fending the principal points.

The pronunciation have sustained an irreparable loss in were being made for a generol assault, and it was re garded as certain that the besieged could not resist it. There was little known of the doings of the two generals who had pronounced—Mejia and Gutlerrez. The besieging force already numbered 5,500 mes, and

a reinforcement of 1,560, with six pieces of heavy artil-lery, was about being sent from the capital.

There were some factionists in the Department of Meat-co, as well as in that of Puebla, but their numbers were artillery, under the command of General Pushlite, had been sent against them. Even the capital had not been entirely free from alarm. The reactionists and the clergy were scattering gold for the purpose of getting up an in surrectionary movement; but the government was vigilant, and was suppressing every sign of discontent.

to smint this government.

The law Lerdo continues popular throughout the coun try. The sales have not in the slightest degree been

checked by the reaction at Puebla.

An attempt at reaction has been made in San Luis ness of Gov. Aguirre.

Mexico on the 6th uit. She had been severely sick with a fever on her journey from Vera Cruz to this city. She

The Correo de Mexico and Omnibus have been apprended by supreme decree. We have in their stead the None-Omnibut. Where is the advantage of such decrees? Senor Sabas Sturbide has been elected a memb

has been approved.
Senor Cortes Esparter has accepted the appointment of overnor of the State of Michiocan.

OUR VERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE. VERA CRUZ, Nov. 30, 1866.

Arrival of Gen. Galisles from the Capital—The Conductor of the Country—The Siege of Puebla.

Our steam communication with New Orleans having

stopped on its own account, under indusements held out by Nicaragua and the tide of emigration to that quarter, I am compelled to send you a few lines by the Spanish steamship Mexico, via Savana, which will be covered to

"D" for ransmission by the first steamer.
Mr. Gadaden, late resident Minister of the United States
government, arrived here three days stone, by diligence plimentary escort, as, with his party of friends, counting they considered themselves quite equal to any ordinary bandit corolment of the highway, giving Puebta and its investment a berth of twelve leagues. The roads at this time are far from being safe, but having a guard would not add to the personal security of the traveller, as they are frequently robbers themselves, or are leagued with them. Every party that leaves the capital is duly noted metal, preparation and value, and the cost is counted in every case before the attack is made. As defiance was uttered by the General before leaving the city, an attack was considered certain; but prudence kept safe the last of the Jackson Phalanz; they did not dare to show themselves in his front. Mr. Gadadon goes hence with many warm friendships formed auring his stay among us, and, without any improper interference with the political condition and circumstances of the country, he has done much to enlighten, indirectly, our rulers and law makers as to the intrinsic value of the republican institutions, as the basis of the largest liberty, with the best organic form of government for the welfare and prosperity of the people, combined with national dignity, honor and power.

as to the intrinsic value of the republican lasticulous, as the basis of the largest liberty, with the best organis form of go erament for the welfare and prosperity of the people, combined with national dignity, honor and power.

The few have had advantage of the seeds sown, but the masses will be leavened and the fruit with not be lost, order amid the awful distractions now covering the land with a reticulate web, which all the sworts of Commorts will not be sufficient to dissentangle. Troops of the government, as rast as they can be organized, are moving upon all the important points of rebeilion; but Vidaurri seems the most outfloudt to deal with.

Our next advices, we presume, will give us the capture of Puebla, as at last accounts the government troops were prepariry for the last assault. The President of the republic is charged here with having yielded his integrity for a price. He has certainly lest the support of those who were esteemed his friends, who are now mingling with conspirators for his overthrow with the Church he has no friends, and can make no terms of amity. The army and the sword are his only ansfery egainest public sentimed. While there is great variety of political opinion, with a demagogue heal for every phase, there is only union in distrust and opposition to Commorori at this moment. We have very dittle considence in the drippings of news we get from official sources, while private advice it is almost impossible to obtain from the most remote points of our troubloid complety. Every arrival is closely questioned, but we hear no thing that we can depend upon. The heroic mily will be the issue to reliquish hope for the safety of the country and progress in the pointical decirine initiated by Commort, although we may have some interesting facts to send you. Our health is fair—business, of course, not flourishing, beyond the necessities of ille, and the necessitions strile with our brothers.

HAVANA, Dec. 9, 1886.
Arrival from Mexico-General Gadrien En Route Home-

The Position of Conomfort, &c., dc.
The Spanish steamship Mexico arrived from Vera Cruz
the 5th lost, by which came as passengers Gen. Gadaden, his family, and several ironds, on their way to the Urited States, out of from the New Orleans route by diversion of the steamer of that line to points which promise better business—say Nicaragua, &c. They by the steamer (sabel for Charleston the 16th inst. The name we have from Mexico, skinough confered,

and, in many respects, vague, leave no doubt, he worer,

of the success of the government forces against the rebels at Puebla, whilst the combinations for the subjugation of Vidaurri are respectable, and, without treachery in the ranks, his defeat ultimately may be anticipated. It would seem, however, that the President has lost the confidence of the party placing him in power, coarding desertion of their cause, and an inclination to strong the himself by alliance with the Church. It is supposed that he will less his place even if he comes out of the present contest victorions.

Among other idle talk, he is said to be in the confidence of the agents and personal friends of Santa Anna, and that he is catering with the public welfare for the ambition and personal friends of Santa Anna, and that he is catering with the public welfare for the ambition and personal friends of Santa Anna, and some that jealousy of the power of Comonfort has given the cost in invention for the friends of Santa Anna, and some that are in his could suce have no the tast the will ter the fourth time assume power in Mexico, oven the could be assured that he would be well received by a majority of those who play with the voice of the people for their own agrandizer set and to full their own offers.

The opinion seemed determined at Vera Cuuz that one difference with England would be unidably a ligisted, and that with Spain was of no immediate coaseq touse as the thr alcred "armsda" would never appear to their waters, and if it did that union would effect the deteat of conspirsory and the canarement of comestic tranquility. We have nothing new from the bombinican republic.

MPORTANT MANIFESTO OF SANTA ANNA.

Change of the control of the control

and these I have starked, have robbed me of my wealth; from both the one and the other I have experienced heavy losses.

That which I possess should be protected in my country as things are respected and protected in all civilized States, that is the pair mony of my children, the only persons who have a right to it, because I owe n°thing either to the National Treasury of Mexico or 1° any private individual.

And be it understood, that when my voice can be beard before the judges and tribunals of my country, when law is once more cetablished there, when a just government performing its duties shall protect properly and rights, I shall call to account those who have so scandaliculy disposen of my goods I shall reclaim them from these who may have possession of them and I shall demand payment for all the damages and isjuries they may have received by those measures of violent appropriation.

A. I., DE SANTA ANNA.

Tyranco, Sth of November, 1856.

AFFAIRS AT PUEBLA.

[From the Mexican Extraordizary, Nov. 15.]

The slege is being continued with vigor before for and the quantum of empirication is only one of a few.

THE REACTION AT GUANAJUATO.

THE REACTION AT GUANAJUATO.

THE GOVERNMENT TRIUM-HANT OVER THE REACTIONISTS—QUEST RESPONDED.

[Correspondence of the Mexican Extraordinary.]

[Correspondence of the Mexican Extraordinary.]

At baif part ien o'clock on the night of toe 6th inst., a mult tide of pelados attacked the barracks of 6th adminst and the Hospico, crying "Vica la religion!" but were repuised with some signal loss, and after some une they became afraid, and dispersed, without having committed any robberier, sithurgh it is said that their o vicet was to clunder. One soldier was kided, and a sergeant and a watchman cangerously wounced, and doubless some of the pelados were put hore ac combat.

A young man named ignacio Carrera, who figured as the leader against the Ho-picio, and attempted to seduce the few solders there, was taken prizoner by thost, and still remember in prison.

A triar of the order of Merced, named Camacho, was accused of having taken part in the movement, and was exited the following taken part in the movement, and was exited the following taken part in the movement, and was exited the following taken part in the movement, and was exited the following taken part in the movement, and was exited the following taken part in the movement, and was exited the following taken part in the movement, and was exited the following taken part in the movement, and was exited the following taken part in the movement should affect more stringent measures for the presention of eminimals, and new laws to ensure their ortists and special are poor in this district, but some discoveries have been made of good ores in the "Partaima," and this name promises fair for the future.

THE BRITISH QUESTION.

THE BRITISH QUESTION.

[From the Maxican Extraordinary, Nov 15.]

Various remore have been in circulation the past few days with regard to the condition of the relations between England and Mexico. It is well known tast some two rays rince the alternative the relations between England and Mexico. It is well known tast some two rays rince the alternative that the required an answer in eth hi days. On there any this time expired, but on account of the library of Schort Faenic, another day was granted by the Fraish Charge in order that the Minister of Freign Relations, and mermi. Some Tejada, should be able to discharge the duties of his new office. Several diplomatic notes have been exchanged and at a late hour yesterday the question was yet pending. The notes from Suor Londo de fejada were not agracity satisfaction to the demands of freat British Charge and the Minister of Foreign Relations, is order if possible, to adjust all offerences by mutual explanations. We trust, and have no doubt, their such a result has been arrived at, although at a late hour is tainful we were unable to seen the exact condition of the nego lattons. In the meantline, whits these negolations have been pending, the meast abruid and ridiculous remore have been in circulation throughout the city. On yesterday it was announced by several of our covennora set that the whole question was amicably settled. We trust that it is will be settled, and hope that aiready it is, although as yet we have not in our pressure on any such information.

GEN. JAMES GADSDEN, THE EX-AMERICAN

GEN. JAMES GADSDEN. THE EX-AMERICAN MINISTER.

[From the Mexican Extrandinary, Nov 15.]

This gettlemen, who has so long filter the post of American Minister to Mexico, leaves in the diagon e to morrow morring for Vera Gras, on the way to bit he as in South Carolina. In taking leave of a mission where he has been successful in carrying through a treaty where will forever leave his name, not only in bold characters on the historic pages of his country, but also through all inture time will satuch his mane to a country that must be of obcommon mine at and commercial weath, the General must feel no small degree of pride and satisfaction. The General knaves relied a host of warm admirers, who feel a deep regret as his departure. He goes accompand with a large camber of his country men why have been visiting this country, and the estimable tady fire. Mosk, who has contributed so much to the good cheer of the General's house and board. We wish them all a pro-percess and bappy vojage and sate fourn to their friends. THE AMERICAN PROTECTOR ATE.

THE AMERICAN PROTECTORATE.

[From the Mixican Extraordinary, Nov. 16.]

This is one of the offspring of the English question, which rumor, with her thousand longues, has brought to life. The Sigle denies the report of such a protectorace being entertained, by raying that Mexico would not ask the protection of any foreign country. We desy the report by saying no proposition of this characher has been made by the United States, and no request of the kind has efficially been made by the Mexican government, the report to only one of ten thousand tide rum as that are consistently floating through this capital, gotten up by perrous whose interest it is to overture the present administration.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION. THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

[From the Estra rotnary Nov. 16.]

The Constituent Assembly have nearly brought their labors on the constitution to a close. But six articles remain to be approved, when this penderous document with he subject to the last process of approval and doministic best of the last process of approval and doministic best of the last process of approval and doministic constitutionally governed country again. We hope with this constitution it may pass on to many years of prosperity.

THE OPERA COMPANY. THE OPERA COMPANY.

[From the Mexican Extraordinary, Nov. 8.]

Mile Vestwall has a dressed a circular to the public in relation to the difficulties are has had with her company, and especially with Madance Mazumi and her husband. This is a matter with which the public naturally take lit is interest. The quarrel to one that properly belongs to the company, and should be kept as much as possible from the public eye. Mile, Vestvall has, no doubt, had many trials. This the public know, and we have no doubt she has the sympathics of the entire pleasure-seeking community.

NEWS BY THE WAY OF ACAPULCO.

NEWS BY THE WAY OF ACAPULCO.

[Correspondence of Panama Heraid.]

ACAPULCO, Nov. 27, 1856.

Not being able to ascertain to a certainty about the British communication between Nieragus del Nortte and Aspinsail, I gave up, at the last moment, my idea of visiting Walker's country.

We have papers here to Nov. 19 from the city of Maxico, which I excluse you. You can learn nothing from them, however, about the revolution against Comoutort. He has a large force beeleging Puebla, and is soniting troops to meet the dissificated in other sections. In this city I find the general impression is that the priests will be too strong for filed. It is presided that his rule will be too strong for filed. It is presided that his rule will be too strong for filed. It is presided that his rule will be too strong for filed. It is presided that his rule will be too strong for filed. It is presided that his rule will be too strong for filed. It is presided that his rule will be too strong for filed. It is presided that his rule will be too strong for filed. It is presided that he rules will be too strong for filed. The wever that may be, it is certain he deserves success for his boldmost, if for nothing more. Commonfort it possessed of great courage and energy, and if anybody can govern Hexico, he ought to be the main. The country appears to be in a most wretched state. The roads are infested with robbers in overy section. About \$18,000,000 of church property has been sold thus far.

The HERALD of yesterday morning contained news from Peru, to the effect that Generals Echinique and Casullo had revolutionized the province of Ariquips against President Cartilla, and in support of General Vivanco. We have the following additional details of the movement:

the following additional details of the movement:—

The Mercurie of Valparaiso, October 31, says:—

The opposition party to the present government gains ground every day; revolutionary movements in the North and the South were publicly abnounced. Still Genaral Castilla retains his post, occupied solisty in resisting the various elements which attack hiff. Almost all that government's activity is reduced to measures of resistance.

A Fanama correspondent writes thus:—

In Tambe a revolutionary movement took place on the 31st of October, the revolutionists prodiaming in favor of General Vivance. General Alvizori, with a small force, set out for Caraquen, and on the way, at a place called Cazeres, met the revolutionists, took one of the leaders, named Demings Gamio, prisoner, and, are on the track of the other, named Drego Mactas. The principles proclaimed by the revolutionists are "Down with Gastilla," "War with Boliva," "Long live religion." Their force is about 700 men. Ariquips is said to be the head-quarters of the movement, and later advices state that Anamgaro, Lamps and Carabays have joined it, and pronounced in favor of the principles proclaimed on the 7th of January, 1844, substituting the name of Vivance for that of Centilla. The clercy are suspected of being at the bottom of the whole movement. It remains to be seen whether Castilla is strong enough to put it do wn.

Sr. Riberto has resigned his post as Sacretary of State, from differences arising with the rest of the Cabinet in reference to the law of amnessy.

Seme dequicitude is manifested in commercial circles, cwing to the supposition that the convention is to repeal the law of imprisonment for debt.

Religious Imforture at Ascension Island.—
The Honorum (8. 1) Advertion of the Ioth of October, says the people of Ascension Island, Micronesia, have recently been visited again by one of their ided detice. His arrival has caused an intense excitement among the inhabitants, who appear to have full faith is him, and none of them dured to enter the house where he was reported to be. Mears, Surges and Dance, American Missionaries there, being invited to pay his majesty a visit, passed the ascred barrier of main, entered the holy precinst, sat down on the throne, and after some conversation detected his worship to be a woman in a man's clothes. To y then remonstrated with the god for so deceiving the people (many of whem were in the same room) but the insulted civinity impreciately replied to them by easiling for a gan, which was not for becoming. When at last they, in order to expose the imposter, threw down the mat enclosure, the natives shut their eyes and scampered.

The United States sloop of war Germantown Salled from

Monteytheo for the Janeiro, on the 24th of October.

INTERESTING FROM NEW GRANADA

The Relations of that Republic with the United States.

THE ISTHMUS QUESTION.

THE TAX ON THE AMERICAN MAILS

Negotiations for the Sale of the Panama Railroad.

Our Panama, Carthagena and Santa Martha Correspondence,

Our advices from Bogota are to the 4th, Santa Marthy

to the 21st, Carthagens to the 21st of November, and Panama to the 4th inst.

cy of the republic, are as follows:-

The Ti mpo says, that at a meeting of the British residents in Bogota, hold on the 17th October, it was resolved. in view of the present state of New Granadian flanuess, and as Congress would soon meet, to petition Lord Clarendon not to carry out the blockade for the Mackintock claim. This expression of feeling gave great satisfaction to the people of Bogota. We have already stated that the difficulties with England have been settled.

The former correspondence between Hen. Mr. Bowlin and Sr. Line de Pombe, relative to the tax on United States mail matter crossing the lathmus, we give with

Santa Anna has published a protest against the Maniolumn. The Attorney General of the nation, Sr. F. Gonzales, in

in regard to the 15th of April massacre, states that the finds nothing in it to impeach the Governor of Panama to his capacity of agent for the national government in relation to the affair.

SANTA MARTHA, Nov. 21, 1866.
The Providential Election-The Parties of New Granada-The New President, Opina—The Troubiss with England
—Commerce and Navigation of the Magdalena—Indiana
on the Coast—Trade with the Guajiro Indians, de., de.

We have just received by a sailing vessel accounts of the last Presidential campaign in the North, which seems is the democratic country par excellence. Not so here. Since '\$48 the liberal party have been successful until priesthood, the ultra conservative candidate was elected by a large majority. New Granada boasts of nearly as many cliques as the United States—the principal are the ultra conservative or church party, the moderators or mercantile interests, and the "rojoe" or red republicans. The last is an American root of the French socialist trunk, and is composed mostly of the "joventud" of the republic—young aspirants to fame and cash, with unfathomable ideas of therty and equality. This class deem tyransical the most necessary laws, and are quite willing to make a Utopia of their country, by letting every one de as be pleases, provided this permission be granted brough the high effices of the government and they en-oy the perquittes. There would have been danger of a political revolution had the last party proved victorious. a political revolution had the last party proved vio or no administration could exist four years with the

able South American legislators, and certainly he need be considering the difficulties before him—on one dethe Facktustosh claims; on the other those of our minister The Bogota merchants have petitioned the British government to suspend decisive measures until the nex of Corgress. This will, undoubtedly, be acceded to, as the greater part of the commerce of the country is with Great Britain. And even should the New Granadian vision for the settlement of this debt, I think a block ade is less to be feared than the seizure of their custom

verely critisised by the journals of the country. More complaints are made of its tone and cityle than of its im

We have no consul at either Rio Hache or St. Martin

CARTHAGENA, NOV. 21, 1886.
The Effect of a Free Port—The New York Dike Company
—The Magdalena River—The Probable Pate of the
Panama Railroad—Its Ultimate Sale to English Capi-

your readers, and perhaps do some good to the interests of this trade formken place. The making of a free port of this city, which law went into effect on the let of September last, has not improved trade here at all; nor will any such laws improved trade here at all; nor will any such laws improve it until a communication is opened with the Magdalena river, which is the great artery of the country.

been opened some time since, but the matter has entirely fallen through. The way of it was this—the old Spanish line of communication with the river was nearly re-Unlaked because of a fallere of the funds. After that an Englishman, by the name of Vandryes, came here